

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

20 PAGES.

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SUMMARY.

FARMER'S. **SYDNEY.**
SPECIAL VALUES IN PRINTED SILK CREPES DE CHINE.

HIGH QUALITY: NEWEST DESIGNS.

A French Yellow Book has been published, giving the German military party's aggressions.

It also indicates the formation and development throughout Germany of public opinion in favour of the war.

The various documents prove the perfidy of Germany, and Austria's deliberate provocation of the war at Germany's instigation.

Correspondents of the French newspapers who have inspected the French lines of papers that the battle in Flanders has now ended.

A French opinion indicates the termination of the German offensive in France.

King George sailed on Sunday night for France, to visit the headquarters of the British army.

Majesty was greatly acclaimed on land.

Every effort is being made to mitigate hard times in the British trenches, which are heated with blankets.

There is remarkably little sickness among the troops, owing to the excellent food provided.

A Paris communiqué states that the enemy are on the defensive in Belgium. The allies are feeble.

The Allies caught the Germans napping at the beginning of the war and attacked them at different locations.

The French captured six miles of trenches, quick-fires, and a huge store of ammunition.

A telegram from Brussels states that Germany has fixed the war levy on Belgium at £100,000.

The French west of Lorraine are abandoning their posts and transports in the retreat, the rearguard is fighting stubbornly.

The German force which was endeavouring to seize north, near Koluksu, has been cut off.

Robbers fighting continues near Loda. The town has suffered great losses.

The Russians captured several Austrian positions in the Carpathian passes. Many prisoners were taken.

A Milan newspaper states that the Russians, after heavy fighting, were bombing Berlin.

The Germans are in retreat.

The British are in full retreat.

OUR TROOPS.

A LONG, LONG WAY.

IT MAY BE A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY,
BUT WHERE WHISKY MAKES YOU LIGHT AND
CHEERY.ROBERTS' WHISKY,
KILLS SUMMER FAG AND BRAVES THE NEVER,ROBERTS' WHISKY,
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Gold only.

ROBERTS' WINE AND SPIRIT STORES,

MARKET STREET, NEXT GEORGE-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN.

CELESTE, T. WOLFE'S CHAPPAE, 5/- to 4/-

DROWN'S FAMOUS 4-CROWN WHISKY, 4/-

DRY HOPPEN CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-,

SHAMPOO WHISKY, 5/-, 6/-

THREE-STAR CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-,

PEPPER JOULET CHAMPAINE (6/-), 6/-, 12/-

CHARLES HENRIETTE CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-

HUMMEL'S CORDON ROUGE CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-

SPECIAL CLUB CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-

ATLAS CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-

BILLECART SALMON CHAMPAINE, 6/-, 12/-

ROBERTS' EXTRA SPECIAL WHISKY, 5/-

ROBERTS' THREE-STAR WHISKY, 4/-

ROBERTS' SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH, 5/-

JOHN JAMESON'S DUBLIN WHISKY, 4/-

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PORT, 2/-

K.W.M. CLIFFETT'S SMALL BOTTLE, 6/-, 12/-

PALE JAMAICA RUM, 5/-, 12/-

AUSTRALIAN PORT, 7/-

COLONIAL PORTS AND SHERRERS, 8/-, 12/-

ROBERTS' FAMOUS SHILLING LUNCHEON,

ROBERTS' HOTEL, 1/-, 2/-

GEORGE AND MARKET STREETS,

SYDNEY.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

OPENING OF THE EXTENSION

FROM GABAH TO MUNGINDI,

ON MONDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

The Extension of the North Western Line from Gaba to Mungindi will be opened and the following

Timetable will be brought into force:

Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. 8.45

MUNGINDI ... dep. 8.45

Mong. 8.45 dep. 8.45

PRESIDENTIAL FLATS
(Continued from Page 3.)

ENTAL FLATS, Rooms to Let, all clean, central position, Patten

APARTMENTS, BOARD, RESIDENCE

BONDI Junction.—Bal. Room, sleeping-out prov.

... **Turn, Biscuit and back bowlin, and
M.C. or Friends, ev. conv., 3 min. Crown-street
21 Richard-street,**

MENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE. APARTMENTS, BOARD, RESIDENCE.

VACANCIES, Boarders or Residential, large double Rm., terms most, 127 Blundell-st, Moore Park.

COUNTRY REPORTS.

WAHROONGA, N. S. WALES.
among the pictur-esque hills, about 12 miles

COUNTRY REPORT

terms 30a w., on day. Hot and
light. 'Phone, ms. Katecombe.

COUNTY

ROUL.—Furn., at 101
11th Xmas. Nickolls, 101

LAW REPORT.

HIGH COURT.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Griffith, Mr. Justice Barton, and Mr. Justice Justice Isaac, and Mr. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. v. Carter.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Argument was concluded in this appeal which was against a jury verdict on a count of wilful blindness, and the Court reserved judgment.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Griffith, Mr. Justice Isaacs, and Mr. Justice Duffy.)

CARPENTER CLAIMS DAMAGES.

Rice v. Henley.

Dr. Brissenden and Mr. Pitt, instructed by Mr. J. Howard, appeared on behalf of Charles Rice in an action against the unanimous judgment of the New South Wales Full Court (Sir William Cullen, C.J., Mr. Justice Paine, and Mr. Justice Isaacs) which was delivered on July 21, which dismissed an appeal against the majority (2 to 1) verdict of the jury in the case begun before Mr. Justice Sly on Jan. 19, 1914, in which Mr. A. Thomson, instructed by Messrs. Read and Read, appeared for the respondent Henley.

The original action was brought by Rice, who had a claim in the employ of the New South Wales Government for the sum of £1000, a bonus, engaged in the contract of building the Hotel Yeronga. Plaintiff alleged that defendant was guilty of negligence in not paying prompt salaries and sufficient scaffolding, plaintiff's claim being that he was injured in the building and was seriously and permanently injured.

Mr. Justice Sly directed the jury that, since the suit, through which Rich had been held a hole under the Headings and Litis Act, and the only question for the jury was how to assess the damages, the accident, the jury (the parties concurring) returned a majority verdict for defendants. An appeal to the Full Court, against his Honor's direction, was dismissed, and the High Court was not asked to rule on the Headings and Litis Act, the accident in question.

The case stands part heard.

(Before Mr. Justice Sly.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Shaw v. Yolfa.

This was an action in the original jurisdiction of the Court, in which Edward Shaw, of the Strand Arcade, Sydney, manufacturer of surgical instruments, and Mr. E. Yolfa, of 37, Albert Street, East Brunswick, Victoria, soft knitting manufacturer, was plaintiff, and Mr. G. Godwin, of Warwick, England, in whose name he had been born, defendant. Plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Read and Read, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Power, instructed by Mr. W. H. Pitt, for the defendant.

Plaintiff set out in his claim that on about May, 1912, it was agreed that, in consideration of his purchasing from the plaintiff their instruments, a certain amount of long golf coat, a certain amount of stock of the defendant would not during the season sell, or attempt to sell, or dispose of, to any other person, or to New South Wales, or to any person or similar design, which he might subsequently manufacture.

Since the date of the agreement, he purchased from defendant 946 golf coats, and 1000 long coats, which were then manufactured stock at a cost of £3000 1s. 4d.

After making the agreement, and before the season terminated, the defendant, it was alleged, sold to another, and to others, coats of the same, and others of a similar design, at a much lower price than that paid by him according to the agreement, to other persons, and New South Wales, who he had but the market for the coats and the design of the agreement.

The defendant was not required of him to pay the costs of the infringement of the plaintiff's rights, and he had performed all his obligations under it.

The case stands part heard.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before the Registrar, Mr. F. H. Salaberry.)

CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS.

Re John Wetler. The certificate was suspended for four years.

Re Charles L. Laidlow. Adjudicated to December 8.

SINGLE MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Re Alfred Gay Oxford. Bankrupt was examined by the official assignee, and the meeting was closed, and the public examination concluded.

S. INDUSTRIAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Heydon.)

WAR AND AWARDS.

Mr. J. Stuart Robertson, instructed by the Court to hear a case which he said, was before the Plaintiff and the Minister of Defence, and Mr. H. V. Morris, for the employers.

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IN BELGIUM.

GERMAN DEFENSIVE.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

KING VISITS FRANCE.

The Germans remain on the defensive in Belgium.

Correspondents who have visited the French lines declare that the battle in Flanders is at an end, and that the German offensive in France is over.

In Poland the Germans are fighting stubbornly, though their losses are severe.

The Russians captured several Austrian positions in the Carpathians, taking numerous prisoners.

WAR BULLETIN.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday. The following cablegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated London, November 30, 7.30 a.m.:

The Press Bureau states that the French Government reports the capture of points of capital north and south of Ypres, and the names of the enemy's attacks in the Ypres.

The Russian General Staff issued a report on Saturday, stating that the Austrians had been routed with the loss of seven thousand prisoners, thirty guns, and twenty machine guns. The report states that the Germans continue to hold entrenched positions from Strzykow to the west of Lodz. The German position along the River Marga, fifteen miles west of Lodz was stormed. Prisoners state that the German losses on the left bank of the Vistula are enormous.

The Austrian armies have locked themselves up in Cracow. The Russians have occupied Czernowitz.

KING GEORGE.

VISIT TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 1. It is officially stated that King George on Sunday night sailed for France to visit the headquarters of the British Army.

The King was greatly acclaimed on landing in France. He was met by the Prince of Wales. His Majesty visited the wounded.

WESTERN FRONT.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

ENEMY ON DEFENSIVE.

PARIS, Nov. 30. A communiqué states: The enemy remains on the defensive in Belgium. The artillery fire is feeble. We made progress at some points, and strongly hold some points gained.

The Germans maintained an intermittent bombardment in the region of Soissons and the town, but without result. They then bombarded the forest of Apremont. There is a thick fog on the heights along the Meuse.

GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN.

The Allies caught the Germans napping at night in the region of Armentières and attacked their front at different positions. The French captured six miles of trenches, several gun-positions, and a huge store of ammunition hidden in the site of a hill.

Next morning the French artillery after a serial reconnaissance, landed a number of shells in a clump of trees, which covered a part of motors.

A series of explosions followed, and many cars were destroyed. The artillery put out of the enemy's guns out of action.

BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

AT AN END.

LONDON, Dec. 1. Correspondents of London newspapers have been permitted to inspect the French lines, and declare that the battle in Flanders is now ended, marking according to military opinion, and to all appearances, the termination of the German offensive in France, though the end of the battle, like that of the Aisne, was unbroken by any military notice.

Many glowing tributes are paid to the General of General Grouet and his slender force for defending Neuport under a rain of shells, to Adolphe Thomé and his 7000 French marines at Dixmude, and also to General Maistre. The latter made a supreme effort in an almost forlorn hope of capturing the British lines, but was repulsed by a moral effect of the shells.

BRITISH NAVAL PATROL.

line stood firm, and withstood the Guards until reinforcements arrived, and the Guards were repulsed.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

An eye-witness with the British headquarters staff relates that the fighting has now resolved itself into a competition in sniping and outpost affairs all along the line with rifle, hand-grenades, bombs, mortars, and mines.

Every effort is being made to mitigate hardships in the trenches, which are heated by braziers. Ingenious shelters have been constructed in the way of dugouts to give facilities for cooking, and the men are provided with skin coats. There is remarkably little sickness among the troops, due to the excellent food provided.

MARINES MUTINY.

Seven hundred German marines at Bruges, including several officers, refused to proceed to Ypres, declaring that their duty was only to fight on the sea. The mutineers were sent to Ghent, and it is reported that 200, with three officers, were sent.

THE RUSSIANS.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

GERMANS ABANDON WOUNDED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1. An army messenger states that the Germans south-west of Lowicz are abandoning wounded, rifles, ammunition, and transports in their retreat, but the rearguard is fighting stubbornly, though their losses are severe.

The Russians captured several Austrian positions in the Carpathians, taking numerous prisoners.

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The Austrian armies have locked themselves up in Cracow. The Russians have occupied Czernowitz.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

LONDON, Dec. 1. The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that under a misleading order from the German Emperor, promising that the war would be ended if Warsaw were taken, the entrapped Germans buried themselves against the encircling wall with the desperation of madmen. Possibly he feels some jealousy of the popularity of his son, who flatters Pan-German passions, and does not find the Empire's position in the world commensurate with its power. Perhaps France's reply to the latest increase of the army, the aim of which is to establish Germanic superiority beyond question, explains some of the bitterness. Possibly the Kaiser tries to impress King Albert and induces him to offer no resistance in the event of a Franco-German conflict. Whatever his object, the revolution reflects the particularity of the situation. If we were well to take into consideration a new fact, namely, that the Kaiser is familiarizing himself with a train of ideas once repugnant to him:

The same section of the Yellow Book contains a secret official report dated May 19, 1913, from an officer of the Tironian Guards, justifying the increases in the army, and urging the accoustuming of the nation to the idea of offensive war, so that many matters, such as powerful armaments, entailing considerable sacrifices, and a strained political situation, would cause the drawing of the sword to be viewed with relief.

"Germany," said this report, "must prepare for war financially without arousing the mistrust of financiers, and must stir up trouble in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco and Russia. Risings must be prepared, especially in Egypt. Small States like Holland and Belgium must be constrained to follow Germany or be broken in."

Russians from Lodz and the Marga River still threaten the flanks of the Germans, who continue to lose heavily. The Cossacks persistently harry their retreat.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

IN THE CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1. It is officially stated that the Russians captured several Austrian positions in the Carpathian passes, capturing quick-fires and numerous prisoners.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CRACOW.

GERMANS' LETTERS PUBLISHED.

PARIS, Dec. 1. The "Matin" says it is understood that 30,000 troops from Breslau have been sent to Cracow.

BUKOVINA OCCUPIED.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 30. The Russians have occupied the whole of the province of Bucovina, and have captured enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, and provisions. Austrian Catholics have fled.

The Hungarian frontier is now entirely open.

THE TURKS.

ITALIANS IN ASIA MINOR.

ROME, Nov. 30. Owing to the threatening situation in Asia Minor and Palestine, following the declaration of a holy war, the Italian Government has despatched four steamers to embark the Italians residing there.

DERVISHES DEFEATED.

LONDON, Nov. 30. The Press Bureau reports that the Colonel Cubitt, who is in command of the Canadian Constabulary reinforcements in Somme, attacked the Dervishes on November 23, who were in strong positions at Shimberberis.

Colonel Cubitt captured the forts, which were demolished, and the Dervishes, being overcome by the moral effect of the shells, fled.

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THE ALLIES caught the Germans napping at night in the region of Armentières and attacked their front at different positions. The French captured six miles of trenches, several gun-positions, and a huge store of ammunition hidden in the site of a hill.

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BRITISH NAVAL PATROL.

NEW YORK TO PANAMA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. British ships are now patrolling the Atlantic between New York and Panama. Wireless operators complain that it is impossible to despatch coastwise messages owing to the warships constantly receiving and despatching messages.

CONTACT MINES.

REPORTED IN ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. Captain Davies, of the steamer Etonian, reports the discovery of contact mines off the coast of America.

MINES IN NORTH SEA.

DANISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 1. The position in Poland appears to be still developing favourably for the Russians. General von Mackensen's force, in the Kielce district, which was separated from the rest of the army that marched towards Warsaw.

The Prussian Guards advanced to within two or three miles of Warsaw, the officers of which had reported a firing line out of gunboats and coast of the various details. The

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER REBEL REVERSE.

PRETORIA, Nov. 30. General Vanderventer engaged 400 rebels on Sunday near Edeville. The rebels fled. Fifty were taken prisoners.

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

A FRENCH EXPOSURE.

PARIS, Dec. 1. A Yellow Book has been published showing the German military party's aggressive resolve, also the formation and development throughout Germany of public opinion in favour of war.

It contains in a section headed, "Warnings," a striking despatch dated November 22, 1913, in which M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, narrates a conversation that took place a fortnight earlier between the German Emperor and the King of the Belgians in view of Austria's alliance with Germany.

It is believed that the Emperor is concerned about the opening of the Silesian front.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A great amount of business was transacted on Shares yesterday at much firmer prices. Variations on previous rates were as follows:—

ISSUE.	Price.
K.W. 31 per cent.	41
North. Shire Gas.	41
North. Shire Gas.	41
Ed. Prop. Dept.	267
Australian Bank of Commerce.	100
Per. J. St. John.	125
Government Trustee.	125
Bel. Coal.	125
Port Jackson Steam.	125
Queensland Jewellers.	125
ALL.	125
Howard Smith.	14
Closing quotations were:—	

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FINANCIAL.

TRADE IN WARTIME.

Statistics of the trade of the Commonwealth during three months of the war—August to October. The new available figures show that the falling off in trade during August and September has become more marked. Dealing first with the figures for October, we find an increase of 10 per cent. in imports, and a decrease of 24.125,857 in exports on the corresponding month of last year. The comparison is as follows:—

October.	1913.	1914.	Decrease.
Imports.	4,091,181	3,826,359	2,625,857
Exports.	9,151,378	6,954,518	4,196,860

The three months imports decreased 10 per cent. and exports 24.125,857.

These decreases are practically the same as for the three months of 1913.

The net export of gold coin and bullion was £1,857,710. The comparison of the totals may be made thus:—

August-October.	1913.	1914.	Decrease.
Imports.	22,174,841	20,322,875	1,857,710
Exports.	50,842,088	37,984,238	12,857,710

The chemical market was quiet yesterday. A little demand existed for the various articles of commerce, but the market was not very active. The fall in prices during August and September has become more marked. Dealing first with the figures for October, we find an increase of 10 per cent. in imports, and a decrease of 24.125,857 in exports on the corresponding month of last year. The comparison is as follows:—

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